

plauds of a singularly good-natured audience, and they deserved it.

THE AUDIENCE AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was considerably larger than on Wednesday night, and was the most enthusiastic of the week. There were a few empty boxes, but there were more people in orchestra chairs and a greater number in the balcony and family circle. To one who had not witnessed the splendor of the opening, it might still have seemed a brilliant gathering, but in comparison with the triumph of the first night there was a marked change in the people's attire. Diamonds were still plentiful, but the dresses though rich, were many of them darker in coloring and there were more bonnets. The dark shades against the light background were effective, and bunches of roses, pink, yellow, and white, were very attractive to the eyes. There was much less conversation, but as a offset to this there seemed to be a greater appreciation of the music and the people were lavish with their applause.

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

A tragedy, entitled "Thomas Becket, or The Mitre and the Crown," written by Mr. Alfred Wates, of Worcester, Mass., has just been printed in that city.

Mr. Dan Maginnis appears to have met with cordial favor in his new venture, "Willie Bellboy," which was launched at the 15th inst., at Fall River.

Miss Clara Morris, with her own company, will appear at Baltimore on October 29, accompanied by Lillie Eldridge, Ada Wallace, Mollie Ward, Mabel Prentiss Mrs. Farren, Gustavus Loring, Clement Bainbridge, Hart Conway, Frederick Lotto, and Sutherland, George Farren, Hugh Fuller, George Bird and J. C. Elliott.

MADAME LABLACHE AND HER CONTRACTS.

J. H. Mapleton, with his counsel, Hulley Fiske, was in attendance before Judge O'Gorman, in the special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, in his injunction proceedings against Signer Del Puerto and Madame Lablache. Mademoiselle Lablache was present. Mr. Olin of Olin, Elkes & Montgomery, stated the case of Madame Lablache, asserting that she had received sufficient notice from Mr. Mapleton that her contract with him should remain in force, and that she believed, when she signed her agreement with Mr. Abby, that the former contract was at an end. Mr. Fiske urged that the Mapleton contract was in full force, and that Madame Lablache could sing for no one else than Mr. Mapleton. The Court took up the case, and ordered an order from the Sheriff, which would enable Signer Del Puerto to sing for Mr. Abby while the decision of the Court in his case was pending, but this was denied.

MARIE PRESCOTT LOSES A SUIT.

REMINISCENCES OF "VERA"—MR. LOTTO AS AN ACTOR—DRAMATIC NEWSPAPERS.

The suit of Frederick Lotto against Marie Prescott, the actress, to recover wages due under a contract, was tried in the First District Court at Newark yesterday. The plaintiff was engaged to play a subordinate part in Oscar Wilde's play of "Vera" at the Union Square Theatre. The engagement was for four weeks. In the first week the play proved a failure, and Mr. Lotto was discharged. He alleged that he ought to have been paid \$40 per week for four weeks, according to the contract, whereas he received pay for one week only. Miss Prescott was advertised to play in "Belmont's Bride" in Newark recently, and Mr. Lotto, taking advantage of the laws of New-Jersey, went to Newark and began suit to recover the amount alleged to be due. A constable seized Miss Prescott's wardrobe, but it was released upon her giving bonds to appear. A number of theatrical persons were present in the courtroom. Miss Prescott was present with her husband, William Persell. The contract was exhibited, showing that the management reserved the right to discharge for incompetency with one week's notice. Mr. Lotto stated in his testimony that he received no notice of the disbandment of the company until August 27, when he appeared for rehearsal. He was then offered the balance due on his salary by Mr. Persell with the promise of a month's salary the following Monday if the members would cancel their contracts; but on Monday Mr. Persell failed to appear.

Miss Prescott said: "I saw that Mr. Lotto was not fit to play the *Oedipus* and first refused, and I asked him for two weeks' pay. He agreed to act at rehearsals and I discharged him for incompetency."

Mr. Lotto's lawyer held up a copy of the *New-York Monitor*, containing a flattering notice of himself as evidence of his worth. The witness replied that there were no dramatic papers in New-York whose standard of criticism was worth anything.

He said that he had had the loss of \$14,000 on "Vera," and that he had nothing left now but his overcoat.

Judge Fort awarded the plaintiff \$40 and costs, or one week's salary, ruling that he was entitled to the usual week's notice.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR—RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Commissioner Hiram Price, of the Indian Bureau, has submitted to Secretary Teller his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883. He says it is gratifying to find that not only has no backward step been taken in the march of improvement among the Indian tribes, but that some decided advance has been made. Particularly is this true in the matter of industrial school education. One question may now be considered as settled beyond controversy, and that is, that the Indian must be taught to work for his own support, and to speak the English language or give place to a people who do. It is encouraging to know that the Indians of 1883 are in advance of the Indians of 1882 in this respect.

Among the things needed to secure success and efficiency in solving what is called the Indian problem are: (1.) An appropriation to survey the out-boundaries of Indian reservations. (2.) A law for the punishment of persons who furnish arms or ammunition to Indians. (3.) More liberal appropriations for Indian police. (4.) An appropriation of money sufficient to defray the expense of detecting and prosecuting persons who furnish liquor to Indians.

Under the present system of making appropriations for the Indian service, and the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of accounts, the Indian office is much embarrassed, and much loss of funds is occasioned. If Congress will fix the amount to be expended for the Indian service, and leave the Department to distribute it as the wants of the service seem to require, it would be a great improvement, the Commissioner says, on the present manner of doing business. The practice of approving contracts to collect from the Government money due the Indians is one that ought not to exist. It has for years been the practice to approve of contracts by which, after deducting expenses from the amount paid, thousands of dollars for services which ought not to have cost the Indians one cent. During the last four years agreements have been entered into between Indians and contractors for sums which ought to receive from the Indians \$75,000 to \$23,000 for collecting from the Government money due to the Indians.

Congress, the Commissioner said, should confer both with the Treasury and the Indian office on the several States and Territories over all Indian reservations within their respective limits and make the payment and property of the Indians available to the law of the State or Territory. In such a way ready, except in cases where such property is expressly exempted by treaty or act of Congress, and give him all the rights in the courts enjoyed by other citizens.

The House of Representatives, in its consideration of the bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the Indian service, voted to appropriate \$100,000 for the Indians in the West Gulf States; it has fallen in the East Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Northerly winds prevail in New-England, the south Atlantic and Gulf States, Upper Mississippi and Upper Lake region; southeasterly winds in the Missouri Valley; elsewhere the winds are variable. Local rains have fallen in New-England, the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and Lake region.

INDICATORS OF WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.
Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The temperature has risen in the districts on the Atlantic Coast and in the West Gulf States; it has fallen in the East Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Northerly winds prevail in New-England, the south Atlantic and Gulf States, Upper Mississippi and Upper Lake region; southeasterly winds in the Missouri Valley; elsewhere the winds are variable. Local rains have fallen in New-England, the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and Lake region.

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For New-England, fair weather, preceded by light showers, with a slight fall in temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, northerly winds becoming variable, stationary or rising barometer and temperature.

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The Red Star show race to be flown from Philadelphia to this vicinity, and arranged for to-day, is postponed to next Friday, the opening day of the exhibition, owing to the bad weather preceding over the course.

The attention of Congress is directed to the urgent necessity for speedy and effective legislation in regard to tarsiers.

The number of Indian pupils, exclusive of the five civilized tribes, of all schools during the year just past was 5,143, an increase of 654 over last year. The attendance on the day schools has been 2,014, an increase of 748 over the preceding year. Of the 5,143 boarding pupils, 4,396 have attended the schools of the Shoshone, Sioux, and Comanche, and 641 have been enrolled at Hampton, Carlisle and Forest Grove, and 106 have been placed in various schools in the States.

The report concludes with a copy of the agreement signed by the Commissioner with Chief Moses and the Secretary of the Interior, which will, the Commissioner says, if ratified by Congress, restore to the public domain 2,243,000 acres of land in Washington Territory, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and for the best interests of the Indians.

(For other Washington news see *First and Second pages*.)

MISS LENT'S FELLOW SUFFERER.

Joseph Patterson, of Boston, who was asked to leave the Windsor Hotel in Montreal at the time that Miss Florence Lent, of Brooklyn, who is suing the proprietor of the hotel for \$100,000 damages, was sent away, was in Brooklyn yesterday. He also purposes to bring suit against the proprietor of the hotel for \$100,000 damages.

Mr. Patterson said that when he was in Montreal in September he helped Miss Lent to procure a lawyer for her defense, and the charge of stealing a ring from a friend, and they rode in a carriage together to see the lawyer. When they alighted, Miss Lent left her pocketbook in the carriage, and when the driver returned it Mr. Patterson put

it in his coat pocket. After going to his room, in the hotel, at 11:30 p.m. he found that the pocketbook was gone, and went to Miss Lent's room to return to his room. The next morning the cashier sent him his bill, saying that it was at the request of the managers after what had occurred.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A PASTORAL LETTER BY THE BISHOP.

CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE TWO HOUSES—PRAYER BOOK REVISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The House of Deputies met this morning at the usual time. A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a deputation to consist of two bishops, two presbyters and two laymen, to attend the next meeting of the Provincial Council of Canada and that the bishops of North Carolina and Michigan had been appointed on the part of the House of Bishops. The House of Deputies concurred and appointed on the committee the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, of New-York; the Rev. Mr. Converse, of Massachusetts; Mr. Albert, of Maryland; and Mr. Converse, of Alabama.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New-York, from the Committee of Conference relative to bishops who have resigned their jurisdiction, reported a resolution that those bishops who have resigned by reason of advanced age and bodily infirmity resulting therefrom shall retain their seats in the House of Bishops, with all the rights and precedents thereto which they would have otherwise been entitled. The matter was referred to the next convention.

The House then resolved consideration of resolution No. 12 of the Joint Committee on the prayer-book relating to the Holy Communion. Various amendments were discussed, and the several sections were adopted.

The Committee of the Whole was discharged. Resolutions relative to burial, baptism, visitation of the sick, and matrimony, were amended and adopted.

The two houses then met as the Board of Missions, the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and concluded their work. The House of Deputies assumed its session and the Committee on Liturgical Enrichment recommended that resolutions I to 27 inclusive and 30, 31 and 32 as amended be adopted as one legislative act. A message was received from the House of Bishops stating that they had adopted the report of the Committee of Conference in the matter of the prayer-book. This action was concurred in.

At 11:45 the party entered the college chapel, where the students to the number of over one thousand were assembled, together with several ladies and gentlemen from the vicinity. When the Lord Chief-Justice was perceived at the door the entire audience rose, and the students sang "God save the Queen," and immediately afterward "America." Those who could not sing made amends afterward by joining in the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, which lasted several minutes.

ADVISER OF PRESIDENT PORTER.

President Porter then spoke as follows:

MY LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to this institution. The glory of the University is its young men, and I thought the best thing we could do to entertain you during the brief hour which you give us, would be to present the living body of the young men of this University. We are not the oldest university in the United States; we are not the richest; but we claim to represent the nationality of this country more widely and more perfectly than any other. We profess to be true to the old foundations which are laid in classical study, and to keep our eyes and minds open to every direction that all science can afford us. Our progressive march is well known to the world.

You have before you between 1,000 and 1,100 students, and I know not how many teachers. We would like to have a general feeling, as far as possible, of the character of the students, and I think you will find that they are of all classes, from the poor to the wealthy, from the middle class to the aristocracy. They are of all nationalities, and I think you will find that they are of all creeds.

As we watch the drift of the best thinking among brethren differing from us, and from one another, we see, in a clear apprehension among them of this fatal truth, the promise of a rectification of much disproportioned theology. Were there no better language, it might be well to let the world know that we are not the only ones who claim to represent the nationality of this country more widely and more perfectly than any other.

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